

**Baildon
Urban District Council**

Annual Report
1948

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

Baildon Urban Sanitary District

J. BATTERSBY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

BAILDON
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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J. BATTERSBY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

INTRODUCTION.

Town Hall,
Shipley.

November, 1949.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for 1948 on the health of Baildon and the work of the Health Department.

General.

The Divisional Administrative Scheme for Preventive Medicine preceded by nine months the operative date of the National Health Service Act. Opportunity was therefore afforded for smooth transition, and there now lies ahead the difficult period of building up the Service. Particular difficulty in administering Baildon arises from the peculiar geographical conformation. Any centralised Clinic suffers from the inconvenience attendant on a three tier town and additionally there are remote outlying areas on the edge of the moor.

The policy adopted has been to supplement the services provided with those of Shipley for the convenience of residents adjoining that town. This applies in relation to Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medicine. Priority maternity cases have frequently been afforded beds at Shipley and Bingley Maternity Home. Incidentally the District Midwife has been trained in Gas and Air Analgesia and an apparatus provided for the relief of mothers.

Statistics.

The birth rate fell from 16.93 in 1947 to 16.22. The death rate, 9.95, was far below that of the preceding year (13.23). Although the infantile mortality at 55.21 was high, the stillbirth rate was only 6.10.

Infectious Disease.

There was a great increase this year, 231 cases being notified. 197 were accounted for by a Measles epidemic in the last quarter of the year. 19 cases of Whooping Cough were notified, 15 of these in the January to May period.

It is difficult in a brief survey to cover the many facets of Public Health administration. It is satisfactory to record the progress made in housing, referred to in the report of your Sanitary Inspector.

The interest and understanding of your Committee throughout the year have been much appreciated, and I am indebted for the guidance of your Chairman and the support and assistance rendered by your officials.

Yours faithfully,

J. BATTERSBY.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Councillor C. DEWHIRST, J.P. (Chairman).
 Councillor A. BLEWITT.
 Councillor WM. BOOTH.
 Councillor F. HERSEY.
 Councillor H. E. McLAUCHLAN.
 Councillor W. MILNER.
 Councillor H. MOORE.
 Councillor P. OATES.
 Councillor H. B. ROBINSON.
 Councillor W. J. ROBINSON.
 Councillor A. T. M. SCHOFIELD.
 Councillor D. V. SCHOLES.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health

J. BATTERSBY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

H. GRAY, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector

R. HORSFALL, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Chief Clerk

F. G. FALKINGHAM, D.P.A.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1948, AND COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1947	1948
Estimated population	9,976	10,050
Births.		
Live births	169	163
1948—Legitimate: Male, 80; Female, 76		
Illegitimate: Male, 6; Female, 1		
Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	16.93	16.22
Still births	7	1
1948—Legitimate: Male, 1; Female, —.		
Illegitimate: Male, —; Female, —.		
Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	39.77	6.10
Deaths.		
Number of deaths	132	100
(1948—Males, 47; Females, 53).		
Crude death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	13.23	9.95
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	5.67	Nil
Deaths from puerperal sepsis	1	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	5.67	Nil
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age	7	9
(1947—Male, 3; Female, 4).		
(1948—Male, 7; Female, 2).		
RATE {	All infants per 1,000 live births	41.41 55.21
	Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	42.68 51.28
	Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil 142.86

	1947	1948
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	24	15
Death rate from cancer per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	2.40	1.49
Deaths from pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	2
Death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis per 1,000 of the estimated resident popula- tion	0.20	0.20
Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis	2	2
Death rate from all forms of tuberculosis per 1,000 of the estimated resident popula- tion	0.20	0.20
Deaths from measles (all ages)	Nil	Nil
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)	1	Nil
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	Nil	Nil
Percentage of births occurring in public institu- tions, Hospitals, Nursing Homes, etc.	56.80	62.20
Percentage of deaths occurring in public institu- tions, Hospitals, Nursing Homes, etc.	20.45	37.00

Ages at Death.

Age Group.							Total	Males	Females
Under 1 year	....	....	....				9	7	2
1 year but under 10 years				....			1	—	1
10 years but under 20 years				....			1	—	1
20	„	„	„	30	„	....	1	—	1
30	„	„	„	40	„	....	2	—	2
40	„	„	„	50	„	....	9	5	4
50	„	„	„	60	„	....	12	4	8
60	„	„	„	70	„	....	26	17	9
70	„	„	„	80	„	....	26	6	20
Over 80 years	....	....	....				13	8	5
Totals							100	47	53

Birth-rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality, and Case rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1948 for

England and Wales, London, 126 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns, and for Baildon Urban District.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales	126 County Boro's Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County	Baildon
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.					
Births—					
Live	17.9†	20.0	19.2	20.1	16.22
Still	0.42†	0.52	0.43	0.39	0.1
Deaths—					
All Causes	10.8†	11.6	10.7	11.6	9.95
Whooping Cough ...	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Influenza	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.51	0.59	0.46	0.63	0.20
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia	0.41	0.38	0.36	0.54	0.40
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
Deaths under 1 year of age	34†	39	32	31	55.21
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	3.3	4.5	2.1	2.4	0.00
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.					
Notifications—					
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
Scarlet Fever	1.73	1.90	1.82	1.37	1.00
Whooping Cough ...	3.42	3.51	3.31	3.13	1.89
Diphtheria	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10
Erysipelas	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.22	0.00
Measles	9.34	9.75	8.84	9.17	19.60
Pneumonia	0.73	0.84	0.60	0.57	0.20
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.00
Acute Polioencephalitis ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still).					
Notifications					
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia }	6.89	8.90	4.71	7.34§	0.00
Maternal Mortality	England and Wales ...	...	...	...	1.02
	Baildon ... ..	...	...	...	0.00
Mortality per million women, age 15-44.					
Abortion	England and Wales ...	...	...	...	13
	Baildon ... ..	...	...	...	Nil

†1,000 related births.

†Rates per 1,000 total population.

§In London Puerperal Fever alone was 0.61.

Social Conditions.

Baildon is a three tier residential town at the gateway to Wharfedale, separated from Shipley and Bingley by the River Aire, the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and the L. M. & S. Railway line. The lower tier forms the industrial area with mills, factories and workshops. The middle tier includes shopping and administrative centre, the upper mostly residential property highly situate on the moorland.

The high female to male ratio of working population is representative of the textile area generally. Eight large firms employ 2,660 workers locally, the principal industry being woollen textile and engineering. Considerably over one half of the male population is estimated to be engaged in the Textile Industry.

Population.

1921	....	....	....	....	....	6,527
1931 Census	....	....	....	....	....	7,794
1948	....	....	....	....	....	10,050

A rapid increase due largely to migration in the inter-war period accounted for the 46% increase in population between 1921 and 1939. The trend has been retarded by slow housing progress.

General Public Health Services for the Area.

The Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Services are provided by the W.R.C.C. A weekly Child Welfare Clinic is conducted at the Methodist Sunday School, Westgate, a Doctor and Nurse being in attendance. A monthly Ante-Natal Clinic is attended by a Doctor, District Midwife and Health Visitor in the interests of expectant mothers.

Domiciliary Midwifery is undertaken by the District Midwife on the staff of the W.R.C.C. The Midwife is now provided with a car and a Gas and Air Analgesia apparatus. There has been a satisfactory increase in the number of mothers requesting this latter service.

Institutional Midwifery. The National Health Service Act facilitated arrangements for the admission of priority maternity cases to the Shipley and Bingley Maternity Home and other Homes under the control of the Regional Hospital Board. It is our intention to concentrate admissions to Homes near Baildon in the interests of patients and their families. Convalescent care before and after delivery can be provided at County Homes, although difficulty is frequently experienced in accommodating mothers with young children. More nursery provisions at Maternity Homes are urgently required.

District Nursing is provided by a Nurse on the Divisional Staff serving Baildon. The Nurse undertakes her work, attending cases of sickness and infirmity under the direction of the local Medical Practitioners.

Home Helps. It has been possible to extend this service to Baildon and fuller public knowledge of the facilities offered increases demand. Recruitment of suitable women progresses and applications should be submitted to the Health Department.

Ambulances. The local ambulance stationed at Baildon has been withdrawn. Ambulances will operate from the Sub-Depot at Shipley and the Main Depot at White Cross, Guiseley. The introduction of radio controlled ambulances will help meet the increased demand since the 5th July, 1948.

Mortuary. This is maintained by the Local Authority. Certain improvements have been recommended, but the size and site of the premises render it unsuitable for the purpose.

Nursing Home. One private Nursing Home is situate in the area. It is licensed only for admission of maternity cases.

Water Supply. The Baildon Council, as the Statutory Water Undertaker, owns extensive gathering grounds, springs, reservoirs, and filtration and chlorination plant. A Local Act assures extensive water rights in perpetuity. Trunk mains extensions are in course of development.

Capacity of Reservoirs.

Weecher impounding	....	....	31,000,000 gallons
Baildon Moor No. 1	....	....	1,461,000 gallons
Baildon Moor No. 2	....	....	3,021,000 gallons
Baildon Moor No. 3	....	....	4,800,000 gallons

Diphtheria Immunisation. It was estimated at the end of the year that 77% of the children under 5 and 59% of the 5 to 14 age group had been immunised. 40 booster doses were administered to the school child group during the year. Details are given below of the age groups of children immunised during the year.

Under 1	1 +	2 +	3 +	4 +	5-9	10-14	Total
18	74	9	3	4	3	—	111

Infectious Disease. There was a considerable increase in the total notifications as compared with the previous year. Of the 231 received 197 were due to an epidemic of Measles in Autumn. The other notifiable infections were 10 cases of Scarlet Fever, 19 of Whooping Cough, 2 of Pneumonia and 2 of Dysentery. The only case notified as Diphtheria was not confirmed as such.

Tuberculosis.**Notifications of, and deaths from, Tuberculosis.**

Age Group.	1947.			1948.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Notifications:						
Pulmonary Tuberculosis						
Under 20 years	—	—	—	1	4	5
20 years but under 30	1	2	3	—	—	—
30 years but under 40	—	2	2	2	—	2
40 years but under 50	2	1	3	1	—	1
50 years but under 60	3	—	3	—	—	—
Over 60 years	1	1	2	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis:						
Under 20 years	—	—	—	—	2	2
20 years but under 30	—	1	1	—	—	—
Deaths :						
Under 20 years	—	—	—	—	1	1
20 years but under 30	—	1	1	—	1	1
60 years but under 70	—	1	1	—	—	—

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1948.
Monthly Incidence of Notifications.

Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	1	—	1	—	4	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	10
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Typhoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anterior Polio-myelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	37	88	62	6	197
Whooping Cough ...	4	3	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	19
Dysentery ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monthly Totals ...	6	5	5	3	7	1	3	2	37	90	65	7	231

Notification of, and Deaths from, Infectious Diseases, 1948.

Disease Notified.	AGE GROUPS										Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
	Under 1 Year	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65 and over	
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	2	4	3	1	—	—	—	10	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Typhoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anterior Polio-myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	3	19	22	20	34	92	5	1	1	—	—	197	—
Whooping Cough ...	1	1	1	6	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	4	20	23	27	37	106	8	2	1	1	2	231	4

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR
for the year ended 31st December, 1948.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Annual Report on the Sanitary and Cleansing Services for the year 1948.

The year was notable for a speed-up in the construction of houses, but unfortunately demand still far exceeds supply. However, a Ministry of Health Census during the latter part of the year revealed that many of our previous applicants either had found suitable accommodation elsewhere, or were no longer desirous of obtaining a house owned by this authority.

It is hoped that the present building rate will considerably diminish our Housing Application List by the end of 1949 and that thought may then be given to "Slum Clearance."

The routine work of the department has been carried out in a most satisfactory manner, with a definite improvement in house to house refuse collection. I am pleased to report that we are now undertaking a weekly collection in most parts of the district.

Salvage once more provided a substantial income, but it is felt that with a little more co-operation from the public, a much better result could be obtained. The general feeling of apathy towards this most vital matter must be dispelled, and the people of Baildon made to realise the importance of salvage both nationally and locally.

Housing repairs were carried out with more expedition than in previous years, due to the more plentiful supply of building materials now appearing on the market.

In the very near future two new Acts of Parliament will seriously affect the work of this department in matters relating to Food Inspection. The first is The Milk Act 1948, which relieves Public Health Authorities of their responsibilities under the Milk and Dairies Order and Milk (Special Designations) Regulations. Under this Act all milk production will come under the direct

supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, and Regional Boards complete with their own staff are to be established throughout the country.

In general, however, the year has been more satisfactory than any of the previous ten, and one can almost feel that times are slowly reverting to normal after the upheaval of the War years.

1. General Sanitary Statistics.

Total number of inspections made for nuisances	....	136
Nuisances abated	....	51
Informal Notices served for nuisances	....	32
Statutory Notices served	....	8
Cowsheds inspected	....	48
Dairies inspected	....	29
Factories and Workshops inspected	....	40
Shops inspected	....	13
Bakehouses inspected	....	31
Carcases inspected	....	—
Smoke observations taken	....	14
Drains inspected	....	68
Drains tested	....	54
Drains approved	....	54
Infected premises disinfected	....	10
Verminous houses disinfested	....	5

2. Sanitary Improvements Effected.

Drains reconstructed	....	12
Defective drains repaired	....	22
Blocked drains liberated and cleansed	....	31
Additional W.C.s provided for existing premises	....	9
Conversion of privies to W.C.s	....	4
Conversion of waste water closets to fresh W.C.s	....	—
Drains provided with vent shafts	....	2
Drains connected to sewer	....	4
Ashpits abolished	....	12
Additional dustbins provided for existing property	....	41
New gullies provided	....	16

3. Sanitary Accommodation.

Water Closets	....	....	....	....	....	2851
Waste Water Closets	....	....	....	....	....	13
Privy Middens	....	....	....	....	....	15
Pail Closets	....	....	....	....	....	26
Portable Dustbins	....	....	....	....	....	3418

4. Housing Statistics.

1. (a) Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	43
(b) Number of inspections made	60
2. Remedy of defects without service of formal notice	35
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their officers	35
3. Action under Statutory powers during the year (Proceedings under the Public Health Acts).	
(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	8
(b) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice.	
(i) By owners	8
(ii) By Local Authority	—

5. Overcrowding.

Overcrowding is still the most important factor in the present housing shortage. With the present rate of building it is hoped that by giving extreme cases of overcrowding priority the position may be relieved. However, with a high marriage rate the number of cases remaining will still constitute a grave problem during the next few years. In view of these circumstances, it is proving a wise policy for houses to be allocated to young married couples with either a small family or no family at all, who are at present living with relatives.

6. Sanitary Accommodation.

During 1948 work was commenced on the laying of a sewer in Prod Lane, and I hope to be able to report next year that all pail closets and privies in this neighbourhood have been converted to fresh water closets.

7. Refuse Removal and Disposal.

The work of refuse collection is carried out by one S. and D. Freighter with a team of four loaders and one Karrier Bantam with a team of three loaders.

A weekly collection of refuse is now being carried out by this department, and with the exception of the more outlying parts of the district, a strict schedule is maintained.

Complaints as to the inadequacy of this collection were remarkably few, and almost all were received during the winter months from places inaccessible owing to weather conditions: they were as follows:—

			1947.	1948.
Cleansing of dustbins	....	....	30	12
Cleansing of ashpits	....	....	8	6
Removal of surplus refuse	....	....	4	10

Controlled tipping is being carried out at the Council's old sewage works at Esholt and the amount of space available for this work will obviate the necessity of finding further tipping accommodation for many years.

Due to the isolated position of this tip no complaints were received from local residents in respect of any nuisance. When compared with the Temple Rhydding tip and its close proximity to dwelling-houses it will be appreciated that Esholt provides a most admirable site.

During windy weather a special endeavour is made to prevent waste paper and light materials from blowing away and littering the surrounding countryside.

Summary of refuse collected:—

Total number of loads collected	....	....	1,087
Estimated weight	....	....	1,750 tons

44 Hour Week.

The personnel employed on Refuse Removal and Disposal are now operating on a 44 hour week over $5\frac{1}{2}$ days. It would appear from experience gained to date that at some time in the near future consideration will have to be given to the advisability of introducing the 5 day week, which in my opinion will be beneficial to the service.

8. Salvage.

Once again the income from Salvage was extremely good, yielding almost £1,000. It is felt, however, that with the necessary publicity and organisation, a favourable result could be obtained from a concentrated drive throughout the district.

The following are the details of the annual return during 1948:

		Weight.	Value.
Paper	....	51 tons 10 cwt.	£706 1 0
Black Scrap	....	19 cwt.	2 5 0
Non-ferrous metals	....	4 tons 16 cwt.	9 5 0
Textiles	....	5 tons 2 cwt.	85 1 0
Bottles and Jars	....		Nil
Cullet	....		Nil
Rubber	....		Nil
Kitchen Waste	....	34 tons 2 cwt.	68 4 0
Miscellaneous	....	15 tons 8 cwt.	86 5 0
Totals 111 tons 17 cwt.			£957 1 0

9. Food Inspection.

The inspection of meat and other foods has been maintained throughout the year and it was found necessary to condemn as unfit for human consumption the following goods:—491 tins of various articles of food, nett weight 708 lbs., along with 9 lbs. of bacon.

The articles of tinned food condemned, along with several pounds of dried fruit and preserves, are tabulated below:—

47 tins Peas.	11 tins Corned Beef.
18 tins Milk.	101 tins Beans and Tomatoes.
4 tins Sausage Meat.	61 tins Pilchards.
12 tins Herring.	4 tins Stewed Steak.
2 tins Luncheon Pork.	24 tins Salmon.
14 tins Beef.	7 tins Tongue.
1 tin Bacon.	61 tins Vegetable Stew.
8 tins Minced Beef.	9 tins Carrots.
20 tins Prunes.	21 lbs. Jam.
16 tins Shrimps.	12 lbs. Sultanas.
71 tins Sardines.	6 lbs. Rice.

The War-time arrangement for centralised slaughtering continues in operation, meat supplies for the district being obtained from the public abattoir at Shipley.

10. Bakehouses.

There are 10 bakehouses in the district, one of which is underground. These premises were inspected regularly, and it is pleasing to report that in no case was it necessary to draw the owner's attention to any statutory requirements.

Extensive alterations were carried out at the Northgate Bakery in order to improve the standard of hygiene existing there.

11. Ice Cream.

All premises in which ice cream is prepared were regularly inspected during the year. There is only one manufacturer of ice cream in Baildon, and it was found necessary for him to carry out extensive improvements to his premises in order to comply with Sect. 13 Food and Drugs Act, 1938. All other ice cream retailed in the district is made by wholesale manufacturers and brought into the district for sale.

12. Factories Act, 1937.

In Baildon there are several large industrial undertakings employing almost 3,500 hands, the majority being engaged in the woollen textile trade.

Also there has been a slight increase in the number of smaller workshops in the district due for the most part to the natural increase in size of the township.

A regular inspection of these premises has been maintained throughout the year, and with the exception of a few minor defects all were found to be satisfactory.

8 notices from H.M. Inspector of Factories have been received notifying nuisances at various factories. Special inspections of these premises were carried out and the nuisances abated by the owners.

13. Milk Supply.

During the year under review the production and distribution of milk was kept under strict supervision. 84 inspections of cowsheds were carried out.

Resident within this area there were at the end of the year:—

Cowkeepers only	....	....	....	....	3
Cowkeepers and Purveyors of Milk	....	....	....	....	6
Purveyors of Milk only	....	....	....	....	19
Total number of Milk Retailers	....	....	....	....	28
Total number of cowsheds	....	....	....	....	23
Total number of inspections made	....	....	....	....	48

During the year three applications for T.T. Licences were made, one of which was granted after minor alterations to premises. In the other two cases major alterations to cowsheds and dairies were recommended, and were almost completed at the year end.

Routine samples of milk were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratories. All were submitted to the Methylene Blue Reductase Test, and in addition all designated milks (with the exception of Pasteurised) were subjected to the Coliform Test, Pasteurised Milk undergoing the Phosphatase Test.

Table of Samples Taken.

Heat Treated Milk.

Satisfactory. Unsatisfactory. Total.

1. School Milk	....	....	....	4	—	4
2. Milk taken in the course of delivery to dwelling-houses	....	....	....	2	1	3

Designated Milk.

			Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Total.
1. Tuberculin Tested	4	1	5
2. Accredited	2	—	2
3. Pasteurised	4	2	6

Undesignated Milk.

Ordinary	6	3	9
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Camping Sites.

There has been a marked increase in the number of temporary dwellings during the year. In the district there are two licensed camping sites accommodating approximately 75 huts and caravans.

I am pleased to report, however, that the Council have taken, and are taking, more stringent care in the supervision of these dwellings, with the result that standards of hygiene are high.

The water supply at one of these sites, however, has been found unsatisfactory, and every endeavour is being made to ensure that a more hygienic supply is installed.

14. Rats and Mice Destruction Act—Infestation Order 1943.

The control of rodent infestations was carried out satisfactorily during the year. Several minor infestations were treated, but I am pleased to report that no major infestation was discovered. Systematic test baiting at Esholt Tip was carried out and revealed an almost complete absence of rodent infestation in this area.

Summary of Anti-rodent measures.

Number of complaints received during the year	....	12
Number of inspections made	....	43
Number of premises inspected for infestations	....	18
Number of visits made	....	86
Number of premises cleared of infestations	....	9
Amount of bait laid—pre-bait	....	21 lbs.
poison bait	....	16 lbs.
post-bait	....	6 lbs.
Number of treatments by gas	....	—
Number of time traps used (for post-baiting)	....	6
Actual number of bodies found	....	28

Sewer Infestation.

The amount of sewer infestation in Baildon is negligible. This is largely due to the fact that the sewers in the older parts of the town are surcharged.

Storm overflows are kept under close observation and any signs of infestation will be immediately dealt with.

15. Complaints.

124 complaints were received during the year, a 150% increase on the preceding year. On investigation, however, it was found that over 50% were related to defective housing conditions which had existed for many years and had been raised with the express intention of drawing attention to the fact that the occupier had applied for other housing accommodation.

Due, however, to the continuous deterioration of property in some of the older parts of the district and until work can be commenced on large scale "Slum clearance," a great increase in the number of complaints can be expected.

In conclusion, I would like to express my thanks to the members of the Council, with a special word of thanks to the Chairman of the Health Committee.

My thanks are also extended to the Clerk of the Council (Mr. R. H. Moore) and the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. J. Battersby) for the help and advice which they have given me at all times.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. HORSFALL,

Sanitary Inspector.

